

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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August 25 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 91
Humidity 84 86

August 25 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 89 71

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE

Subscription: 22.60

3003 日五十月七年卯乙

WEDN. DAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FAILURE OF GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

The Whole of Greece Calling for War.

RUSSIANS HOLDING UP THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN EFFORTS TO STEM FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

VIOLENT BATTLE RAGING.

August 24, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Germans are making great efforts to stem the French offensive in the Vosges. A most violent battle is raging on the heights eastward of Reims. The Germans made frequent counter-attacks but failed to recapture the ground lost at Barrenkopf. The enemy was also again defeated on the crest of the Sondernach.

THE GERMAN OUTRAGE ON SUBMARINE E-13.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO DENMARK.

August 24, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that Germany has apologised to Denmark for the firing on the British submarine E-13. German commanders have been stringently instructed to observe neutrality.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE HELD UP.

August 24, 4.45 p.m.
A Petrograd communique says that the situation in the Riga district is unchanged. The Russians are holding up the German offensive at Svanta and the region between the Vilja and the Niemen.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FINANCE MINISTERS MEET.

IN COMPLETE ACCORD AND AGREEMENT.

August 23, 10.45 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that at the meeting between Mr. McKenna and M. Ribot at Boulogne, various financial questions were discussed, including the present position of the American exchange. The ministers found that they were in complete accord and agreement when they concluded. A further meeting will shortly take place in London when the Russian Minister of Finance will attend.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS NOT SURE OF THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

August 23, 10.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing has cabled to Mr. Gerard asking if Germany has an official report of the sinking of the Arabic. The Ambassador has not been instructed to ask for a report.
American officials consider the present information "very fragmentary," and are not yet sure of the facts of the case.

GREECE.

THE NEW CABINET.

August 24, 4.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that M. Venizelos' cabinet has taken the oath. All members belong to his former Ministry, except the distinguished General Danglis, Minister for War and Captain Misoulis, Minister for Marine.

WHOLE OF GREECE CALLING FOR WAR.

August 24, 4.05 p.m.
Reuter is informed by active Greek politicians, who have arrived in England that the whole of Greece is calling for war. There is the greatest enthusiasm shown for the Allies, and there is a fast growing dislike for Germany owing to her association with Greece's traditional enemy, Turkey, whose expulsion of thousands of Greeks from Asia Minor, has produced a fierce resentment in Greece. The kindness of the British naval men who daily distributed food to these refugees has touched Greek hearts.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH BOMB ENEMY RAILWAY STATIONS.

August 23, 4.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the French are again successfully attacking in the Vosges, carrying trenches on the crests of Ling and Barrenkopf. The French artillery preparation was particularly effective. Elsewhere there are lively cannonades, with the usual grenade fighting in the Argonne. French aeroplanes have bombarded the railway stations at Lens, Henin, Lietaud, Loos and the railway between Lille and Douai.

PELAGOSA ABANDONED.

August 23, 4.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam, it is officially announced in Vienna that Austrian warships report that the Italians have evacuated the island of Pelagosa, having destroyed everything.

BLUE FUNNEL BOAT SUNK.

August 23, 8.50 p.m.
The Holt liner, Diomed, 4,800 tons, has been sunk. The crew was landed to-day. The captain was killed on the bridge, and several of the crew were injured.

Later.
Three men were killed outright on the s.s. Diomed and seven were drowned.

THE DANES' GRACEFUL OFFER.

August 23, 8.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen reports that Great Britain has accepted most gratefully Denmark's offer to transport the dead bluejackets of the submarine E-13. Consequently the steamship Vidar has been transformed into a funeral ship, and the hold is now a chapel. Fourteen coffins will be placed there covered with wreaths for the heroes of E-13. The Vidar, after a private service in the navy yard, sails on Wednesday for Hull. An impressive memorial service was held yesterday at the English Church, Copenhagen, in presence of a crowded congregation.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND ROMANIA.

August 23, 8.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia reports that it is feared in Bakhirest that Germany is about to send an ultimatum to Rumania on the question of the transit of munitions for Turkey. It is reported that Rumanian troops are concentrating at Fredol, where there are many railway tracks laden with war material. Troops are also concentrating at Jassy, and the petroleum regions are occupied by the military.

TURKEY'S COAL SHORTAGE.

August 23, 8.50 p.m.
A British submarine sank two more transports in the Sea of Marmora. One was laden with supplies and the other with munitions. Turkey is suffering intensely from a shortage of coal. Towns are adopting petroleum for lighting instead of gas.

GERMANY'S CHEAP BLUFF.

August 23, 8.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam, the Germans are saying that the Italo-Turkish rupture will produce a change in Italo-German relations, especially as any Italian attack on the Dardanelles will be an attack upon German soldiers.

PETROGRAD REJOICES.

August 23, 8.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd remarks that the naval success is a great relief after the strain of the past week. The scenes of joy lasted long, and included enthusiastic demonstrations outside the British Embassy. The plucky little Sivoutch, of 980 tons, a speed of 12 knots, had a crew of 148. Commander Toherkassoff distinguished himself at Port Arthur. The number of survivors is unknown, though the Germans say that they have captured two officers and forty men from the sea.

ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

August 23, 8.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris, it is the opinion in France that Italy's declaration against Turkey is of the utmost importance to the Balkan situation and is warmly welcomed by friendly Balkan States, while any who even thought of adopting a hostile attitude will now see the grave danger of such a policy. It is believed that Italy's decision has also contributed to M. Venizelos' success.

BRITISH BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE.

August 23, 10.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a German communique says: "Early to-day an enemy fleet of some forty vessels appeared off Zeebrugge, but disappeared north-westward after being attacked by our coast artillery."
Flushing telegrams describe British warships as directing their fire on the Solway Engineering and Submarine Construction Works. The bombardment from the sea was terrific from 6 to 6.30. The replies of the German artillery became weak, till all the batteries were finally silenced. Heavy clouds of smoke hung over the port. Two large British war vessels were still off Zeebrugge at 9 o'clock.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

MORE DAMAGE TO ENEMY'S LINES.

August 24, 1.45 p.m.
A Paris communique reports that artillery activity continues in Artois. The Germans shelled Arras, Mont-Dieu, and Ithout, and the French successfully replied, damaging the enemy's trenches and batteries at several points. The explosion of a French mine outside Ville sur Tourbe completely destroyed an advanced enemy trench.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY LOSES STRONG TRENCHES IN NIGHT ATTACK.

August 24, 1.45 p.m.
A communique published in Rome states that the operations for the investment of Tolmino are developing methodically, with continual progress. In a surprise night attack on Carso we captured strong trenches which were hitherto preventing our advance on our left.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

M. Venizelos' Cabinet has taken the oath.

The situation in the Riga region is unchanged.

A violent battle is raging on the heights eastward of Reims.

A German hydroplane has stranded on the Danish island Møn.

The Germans were again defeated on the crest of the Sondernach.

Greek politicians in London say that the whole of Greece is calling for war.

The Germans are making great efforts to stem the French offensive in the Vosges.

The Italians have evacuated the island of Pelagosa after having destroyed everything.

The New York World continues to publish further revelations regarding the German activity in the United States.

The Italians on the Carso plateau captured strong trenches which had hitherto prevented the advance of their left.

The Russians are holding up the German offensive at Svanta and the region between the Vilja and the Niemen.

The members of M. Venizelos' Cabinet all belong to his former Ministry except General Danglis and Captain Misoulis.

The kindness of the British naval men, who daily distributed food to the Greek refugees, has touched Greek hearts.

There is a growing dislike in Greece against Germany owing to her association with Greece's traditional enemy, Turkey.

The Holt liner Diomed, 4,800 tons, has been sunk and the crew landed. The captain was killed on the bridge and several of the crew were injured.

Germany has apologised to Denmark for the firing on the British submarine E-13. German officers have been stringently instructed to observe neutrality.

Mr. Lansing has cabled to Mr. Gerard asking if Germany has an official report of the sinking of the Arabic. The Ambassador has not been instructed to ask for a report.

A meeting took place between Mr. McKenna and M. Ribot at Boulogne when various financial questions were discussed, including the present position of the American exchange.

Mr. Runciman's award in the South Wales Miner's dispute accelerates arbitration proceedings and adjusts various points in the provisional agreement regarding the increase of wages, bonuses, etc.

A significant German order has been issued that no arms or equipment must be left on the battle-field, and that German troops must be stripped except their trousers and vest, and the clothing and helmets sent to Germany for recruits.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, August 28.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
meeting of Shareholders—noon.
Aquatic Volo V.R.C.—8 p.m.

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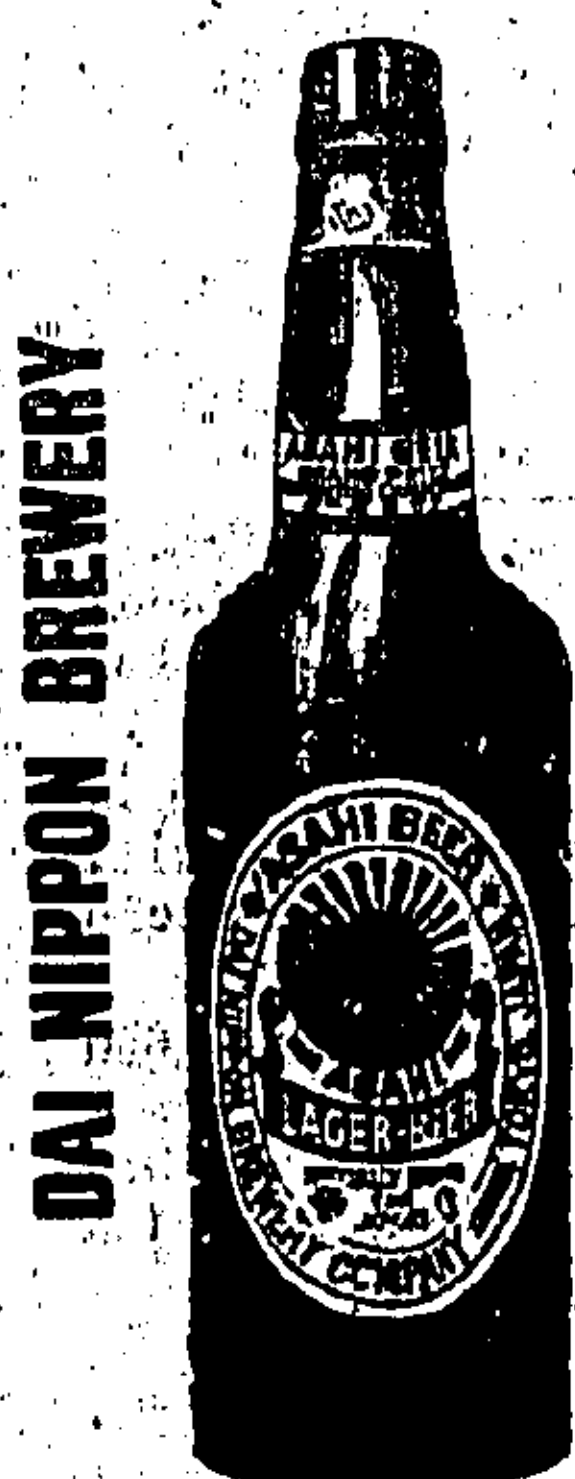
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON TAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.
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South China Morning Post.

The Russian Naval Victory.
The attack on the Gulf appears to have been an attempt to co-operate with the land forces, but an effort to effect a landing failed, and, remarkable as it may seem, without the aid of artillery, the local militia not only annihilated the landing party but captured their boats. There is good reason for supposing which is taking place in Russia. Such a victory only inspires confidence in the ultimate result of the war but it will have an immediate effect in raising spirits which may have dropped over the retreat from Plo and while on the markets of the world it should be reflected in an early restoration of Russian credit. Another effect, and a most vital one, is the confounding of the enemy's plans, and the likelihood of another long breathing spell for British ventures on another foolhardy exploit. Bottled in on both sides the fate of the German fleet is only a matter of time.

Daily Press.

Shipping on the Pacific.
But Mr. Martin is evidently much taken up with the idea of the Philippine Islands having its own steamship lines. He is thoroughly opposed to a policy of subsidising steamers, believing that the money would be turned to better account if it were invested in ships which would be under its immediate control, and he does not regard a Philippine marine as "an idle dream of an idle fellow." He favours a bond issue as a means of obtaining the necessary capital. We imagine, however, that it will be many years yet before we see a fleet of vessels owned by the Government of the Philippines plying across the Pacific, but with the wonderful history of Japan's shipping development in mind, especially in the last twenty years, some attempt in the near future on the part of the Chinese and possibly the Filipinos as well to emulate the progressive island of the North in this respect cannot be regarded as an extravagant expectation. If actually the passenger trade over the Pacific has become a virtual monopoly of the Japanese, but we cannot doubt that when the great war comes, and there will be much more British competition on the Pacific than is at present the case.

China Mail.

Russian Naval Victory.
Our Russian ally makes handsome acknowledgment of the valuable aid rendered by British submarines. "Almost simultaneously with the Gulf of Riga fight," a British submarine accounted for one of Germany's largest war vessels—the Moltke—in the Baltic Sea. To the British as to all lovers of justice and humane methods of warfare, the news of the sinking of this German Dreadnought will be received with peculiar satisfaction, as she was one of the vessels that made the raid on undefended Scarborough and emptied in the murder of many women and children. The Moltke, also, it will be remembered, was one of those gallant German cruisers chased back to their coast by British war vessels when they ventured to peer about from their hiding place. Everything undoubtedly points to Russia having achieved a really splendid victory in this Gulf of Riga encounter and the manner in which they met and overcame the Hun is sure to cause the Russians to be more determined than ever to give, along with the other powers, nothing for civilization, every possible assistance towards a complete and smashing defeat of the detested Teuton.



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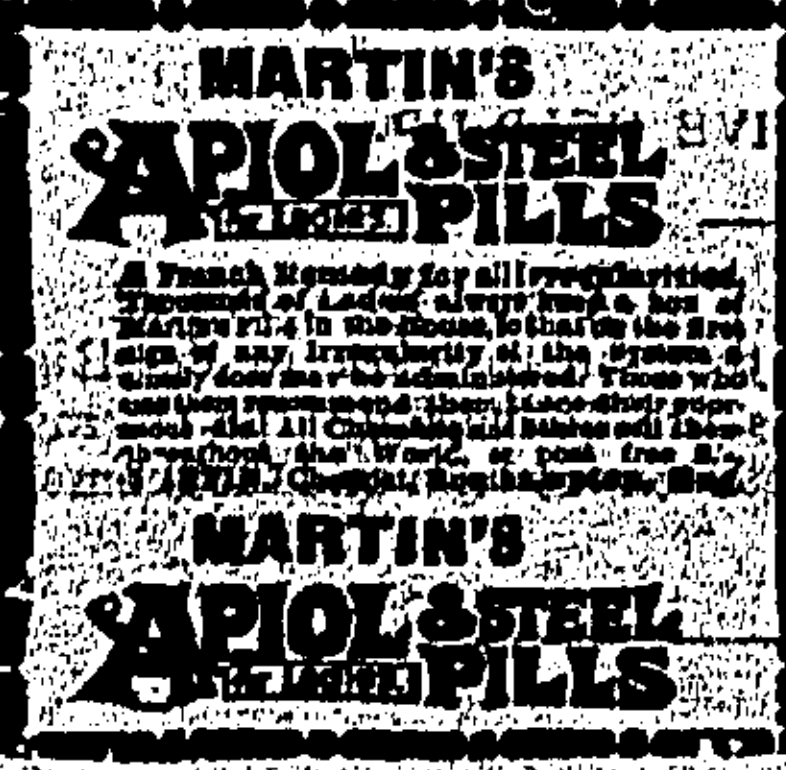
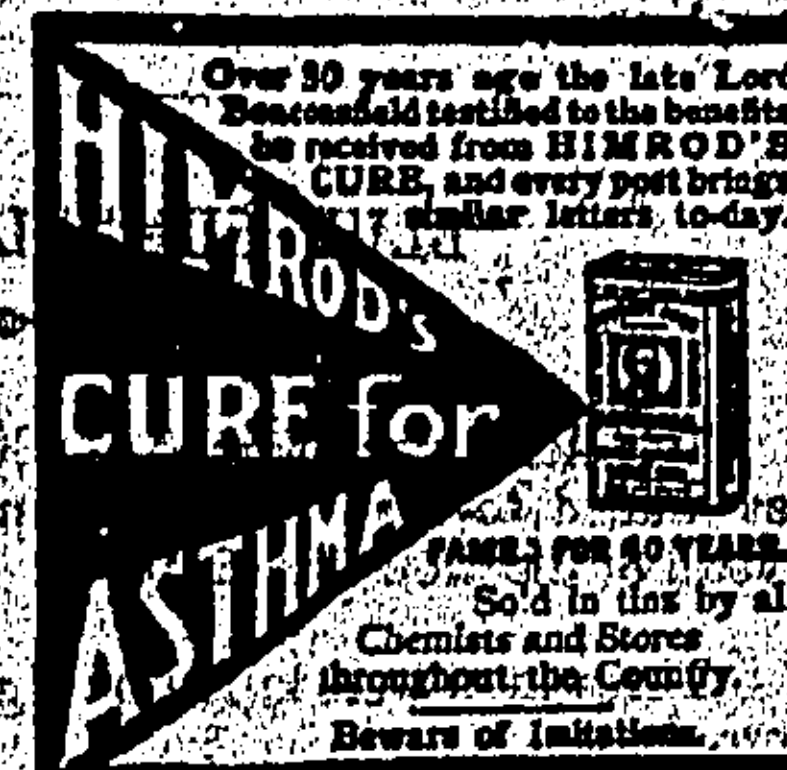
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Hongkong, 16th July, 1914

GENERAL NEWS.

The Bank of China.
The Bank of China, it is understood, will soon put into circulation a large amount of new bank notes printed by the American Bank Note Company. The new notes are divided into three denominations, namely \$100, \$50 and \$1. One side of the note is printed with the President's photograph.

Bangkok Railway Station.
The Bangkok terminal station of the Northern Railway has been under construction for several years, and a \$44,400 contract has now been awarded for the final frontage buildings, which will face the Hua Lampong road. With the completion of these structures Siam will have one of the most up-to-date railway stations in the Far East. The contract was awarded to the Bangkok Dock Company, Ltd.

Transport Service into Mid-Africa.
The final link in the railway and river line of communication between the mouth of the Congo and Lake Tanganyika has been completed. Ocean-going vessels can go up as far as Matadi (eighty-five miles from the mouth of the river); thence a railway of 250 miles runs to Stanley Pool, and from there the river is navigable again to Stanleyville, a distance of 1,000 miles. In this way—the river being used whenever possible—a line of communication has now been established from the mouth of the Congo to Dar-es-Salaam on the east coast.

Salt Reform.
Satisfied with the explanation of Sir Richard Dane, that the reform in the Salt Administration can be accomplished with a sum of \$250,000, provided Sir Richard's scheme is adhered to, the Quintuple Banks have communicated to the Chinese Government that \$750,000, the remainder of the original reform fund, will be transferred to the latter's hands, when required. However, the Chinese Government has not given a guarantee to the Banks of its adherence to Sir Richard Dane's scheme of reform, a condition which is essential to the Bank's concession, so that the decision of the Quintuple group is not yet carried out.

The Suppression of Brigandage.
The President has been informed that in some provinces such as Kwangtung and Szechwan, the various localities are still rife with robbers and brigands. With a view to clearing such localities of lawless elements, the Ministry of the Interior has been instructed to issue orders to the Changchuns and Governors of the above mentioned provinces, drawing their attention to the presence of these dangerous elements in their province and enjoining them to devise proper measures for the suppression of outlaws. The magistrates of the districts will also be ordered to organize volunteer corps without delay.

Seychelles Customs Report.
The report of the Collector of Customs at Seychelles on the trade of the Colony in 1914 states that, although the year opened well and during the first seven months the outlook was excellent and gave every promise of a record trade, the outbreak of the European war upset all calculations and conditions were changed. Great anxiety resulted, and trade was much disorganised, chiefly by the curtailment of commercial relations with France, the dislocation of the steamer service and the scarcity of money. During the months of August and September the export of copra was at a standstill, and planters reduced their labour staff, with the result that many labourers were thrown out of employment. During the last three months of the year, however, the acute conditions felt at the beginning of the war became easier, and trade gradually moved in the direction of normal conditions.

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b Somebody's Coming to My House Medley | Military Band |
| 33519 | a Miss Caprice Waltz Boston
b Marriage Market-Waltz Boston | Military Band |
| 35352 | a Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 (Part 1)
b Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 (Part 2) | Versell's Band |
| 35344 | a Hearts and Flowers-Intermezzo
b Glow-worm Idyl | Concert Orch.
Fryer's Band |
| 31354 | Poet and Peasant-Overture | Sousa's Band |

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

THE ENLISTMENT OF MARRIED MEN.

Discussion in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords on July 21, Lord Devonport, who rose to ask whether the Government would grant a return stating the number of married men enrolled in the Army since the outbreak of war, and the amount of the separation allowances paid to the wives and other dependents of these men, said that this was an urgent matter, having regard to the enormous cost to the country of a haphazard system of enlistment. One might suppose that the enlistments and inducements to join the Colours had been specially devised to lead married men to enlist. A million of the men who had joined were married, and it was estimated that the country was paying a million a week for separation allowances alone, taking the average allowance at £1. On the Continent an Army of three millions ought not to contain more than 400,000 married men, and taking that as a basis we were paying £800,000 more a week than we should be paying if a different system had been adopted here. The wives, in the majority of cases, were very much better off whilst their husbands were serving than they had been when the men were following their civilian occupations.

He recommended to their lordships' attention a very striking letter headed "Waste" and signed by a Liverpool clergyman in *The Times* of that morning. The contents illustrated what was going on in the country broadly. He was sorry to think that married men who were unfit or who were over age had been enlisted. As an example he might cite the case of a man of 45 who joined the Army Service Corps in May, and who afterwards committed suicide. At the inquest it came out that he was consumptive, and that he had a wife and several children. If that sort of thing could occur under the present system he did not know what results to expect.

Invitation to the Rejected. These they had seen in the newspapers that men who had been rejected at first as unfit had been invited to present themselves again in order that they might be re-examined. He regretted that he saw no hope of the adoption of any other system than that which the Government had set up. He pointed out that the non-effective votes of the future would bear the burden of the expense, allowances, and grants for the widows of these married men. There would be an enormous number of widows and fatherless children remaining as a result of this perverse folly. In Lord Kitchener's last

appeal for men the age-limit was increased from 38 to 40, and in his opinion that was an unwarrantable step to take. What hope was there of some amendment of the pernicious system of which he complained, and under which our material and human resources were being unnecessarily wasted? They were told to rely on the effect of the Registration Act, but that Act would not bring to the Army's single additional man on conditions different from those now prevailing. It was said, no doubt, that it would supply a useful indication of whether a man was married or single but from the beginning of the war every man enrolled ought to have been asked whether he was married or not, so there was nothing new in that. Unless some different system of recruiting were established the present Rake's Progress and waste would continue.

Our Financial Staying Power. By the end of the year we should be nearer an expenditure of four millions a day than three. Could we afford it? Germany had been getting far more value for her money than we had, and he believed that for every pound which Germany spent we had to spend £3 to secure an equivalent amount of value. For every three millions we spent Germany was not called upon to pay more than a million. In Germany there was no squandering. An important Committee had recently been appointed, and it was hoped to effect an economy of five to ten in our civil expenditure, which was an insignificant sum as compared with what might be saved in war expenditure. It would be impossible to set up an independent Committee to say to the War Office and the Admiralty, "You must not spend this or that amount," but there was no reason why these Departments should not have the knowledge forced upon them that our resources were not inexhaustible.

The Reply for the Government. Lord Newton said that the war Office was not prepared to give the return asked for, but that he could give approximate figures. The number of married men at present drawing separation allowances was approximately in the Regular Army 806,000, and in the Territorial Forces 237,000—a total approximately of 843,000. These figures included men in the Regular Army and the Territorial Forces at the time of mobilization. The cost of the separation allowances paid to wives and children of married men since mobilization was approximately £25,000,000, but that did not include separation allowances paid to dependents other than wives and children; and that amount was naturally bound to increase. The figures he had given showed that the noble lord who had spoken was indulging in a certain amount of exaggeration. There were not a million married men in the Army. The cost of separation allowances

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TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanol Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with 2 Bathrooms.

3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 3 Roomed House with Tennis Court.

Four roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street, also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September next, desirable, six and eight roomed Residences, in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course, For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town, Godowns, at Wanchoi Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongsheichong Road. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings" Kowloon Cheap rental. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1st part of the building known as "Stonehenge" No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

only amount to 50 per cent. of what Lord Devonport believed it to be. He was not going to quarrel with the admirable sentiments expressed by the noble lord, and he was quite sure the War Office would welcome any suggestion coming from him by which, to use his own expression, unmarried men might be enticed into the Army. As to the obvious inconvenience of the present system, he confessed it appeared to him that the answer was perfectly simple and short. Under the voluntary system in times of emergency they had to recruit men how, when, and where they could. As regards cost, in the House of Commons and throughout the country there was a determination expressed that the dependents of soldiers should be treated with generosity; and in view of this, it appeared to him that the figures were less alarming and less unsatisfactory than the noble lord would lead the House to believe.

A SIDELIGHT ON HISTORY.

Why Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone Disagreed.

Speaking at Birmingham on July 20, Sir R. Perks gave an account of his last interview with the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his little room at the House of Commons, when he was Colonial Secretary. After Sir Robert had finished his business Mr. Chamberlain said to him:

"You Nonconformists made a big blunder when in 1886 you turned a cold shoulder to me and Mr. Bright and followed Mr. Gladstone. My real difference with

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices and Godowns in Duddell Street. Apply to NORONHA & Co.

TO LET.—Harperville, Garden Road, seven rooms, very large dining room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, tennis court and garden. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 3 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—No. 8, Queen's Road Central, top floor. Apply to GARDNER, PRICE and Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Harkow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Doctor for trip to Swatow and Singapore. For further particulars please apply to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway, located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

2 Buoy with their Moorings, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains. For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Infatohong, Sydney, Khammohomud Oil Company Pagoda, Penang.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chinguan, Amoy, Hocktaihin, Amoy, Shinchungang, Hankow, Lorchongwoo, Youchonglon, Seefongkai, Shanghai.

Son, Chinkiang, Wongsingtsze c/o Haiyuetai 51 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.

Taihsun Tuckfooh, Shanghai, Liuyishin c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.

Jalkhenglee Taitung Hotel, Swatow.

Yeesin cheong, Yinkow, Hangsang, Chefoo, Raymondho 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.

Frandon Matubara, Shanghai, Yezan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

Mr. Gladstone was not the question of Irish Home Rule; the real issue between us was that of religious equality. Mr. Gladstone knew perfectly well that if he did not lead the country on some issue I should lead the country, or try to do so, in favour of disestablishment and religious equality in England, Scotland, and Wales. Now you Nonconformists will get nothing, and you deserve to get nothing. —The Globe.

NOTICES.

Large Supplies of "EMBASSY" in Tins of 25 Cigarettes just Arrived.

The Largest Selling High-Grade Brand in the World.

40 cents a tin.



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ANNALS OF AN ISLE IN THE PACIFIC, by G. Winifred Leachman Obit.	1.00
THE WINNERS POST SUMMER ANNUAL	.50
A FAR COUNTRY, Winston Churchill	.50
THE CRUISER ON WHEELS, Guy Thorne	1.75
THE LITERARY MAN'S NEW TESTAMENT, W. L. Courtney	8.50
AMERICA TO JAPAN, Lindsay Russell	4.00
VANISHING ROADS & OTHER ESSAYS, R. La Gallienne	4.50
BERNARD SHAW, AN EPIGRAPH, John Palmer	.50
THE RIGHTS OF THE IRISH VERSE & PROSE	2.75
HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Bryan AUNT AUGUSTA IN EGYPT, Bookcross	2.00
HIS GERMAN WIFE, Douglas Sladen	.80
SEA AND TRAFFIC & TRADE, Olney Hatch	1.75
THE ANALYSIS OF NON-FERROUS ALLOYS, Ibbotson & Atchison	10.00
ALTERING CURRENT WORK, Maycock	6.00
ARITHMETIC OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS, Crapper	2.00
DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP OF THE BRITISH FRONT, Roberts	.20
THE POISON WAR, Alfred A. Roberts	4.00
THE WAR LORDS, A. G. Gardiner	.20
THE ROAD TOWARDS PEACE, Chas. W. Elliot	.30
BRITISH WAR FINANCE, 1914-1915, W. E. Lawson	1.50
THE MEANING OF THE WAR, Henri Bergson	.50
THE GREAT WAR FOR THE GREATER PEACE, Common-titus	.50
TO ALL THE WORLD, EXCEPT GERMANY, A. E. Schwab	2.75
RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY, Weisheitly	.50
WAR POEMS & OTHER TRANSLATIONS, Lord Curzon	.50
SO ASBY FIRE, Notes on the War by H. S. Holland	.50
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT, F. W. Wile	.50
COMMON-SENSE ABOUT THE WAR, Harold Owen	2.00
THE WAR & ITS ISSUES, John Oman	2.50
THE WORLD IN CRUCIBLE, Sir Gilbert Parker	2.00
EVOLUTION OF THE WAR, C. Mitchell	2.00

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

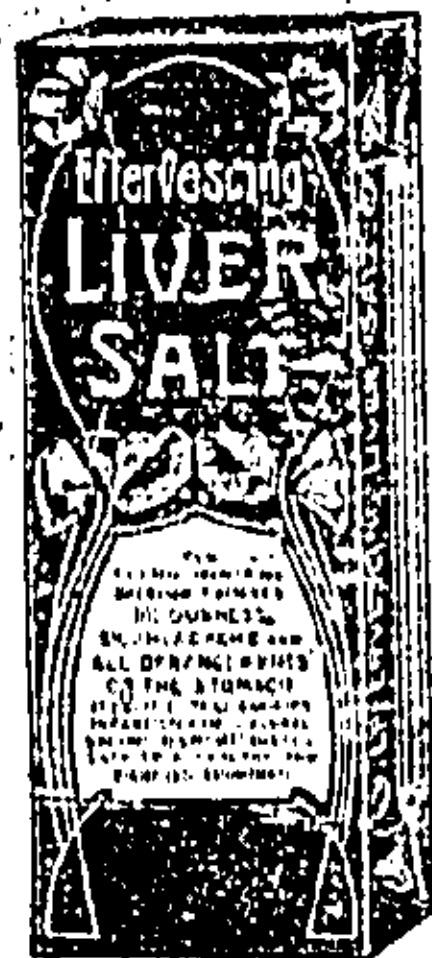
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MARRIAGE.

PARSONS-BIRD.—At St. Nicholas' Church, Newchwang, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Henry Hibberd, Frank Stanley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Parsons, Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks., to Margaret Johnstone, only daughter of the late R. S. Bird and Mrs. Bird, Duns, Berwickshire.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.

GERMAN TESTIMONY.

According to the Dutch press, a most remarkable denunciation of the Kaiser and his supporters has been issued by an organisation calling itself the German Humanity League. This body has published a manifesto, the text of which we give in another column, dedicated to all its friends and associates and, in very plain language, laying responsibility for the war at the door of Germany herself. The British mind has, as a rule, very little patience to spare for humanity leagues as such, for almost always there is behind them some or other savour of unhealthiness. If, then, British readers attach any importance to the manifesto it is because it was issued by people of the same nationality as the Kaiser and because it is very decidedly of the nature of a confession. Indeed it is the confession element about the whole thing that at once acquires it of belonging to the class of document which our own pro-Boer party was occasionally moved to put forth during the South African War.

It tells the truth in so unvarnished a fashion that one trembles for the fate of the signatories if ever they should fall into the hands of the militarists. Practically every one of its terse statements gives the lie to the various utterances of the Kaiser. "No State coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail, and welcomed, in every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year. Everywhere the German flag was respected. To-day it is the badge of infamy." These assertions come crisply, as though in smart contradiction to contentions urged by the war party, and every citizen of the allied and neutral countries knows that they breathe truth. Germany was free to come and go as she liked, and it was respect rather than jealousy that e.g. Great Britain entertained towards her commercial enterprises. We admired her "push" and deplored the relative slackness of our own commercial firms—notably here in the Far East. If any nation felt unamiably towards her it was France—on account of her possession of Alsace-Lorraine; and that, surely, was very natural. In general, however, she was not disliked as a nation, even though Germans as individuals have always had a bad name in every quarter of the world on account of their hopeless lack of manners and their all-round arrogance and churlishness.

To-day, says the manifesto, all this is changed, and the German flag has become "the badge of infamy." It adds: "To their last hours the Kaiser, von Tirpitz and Bethmann-Hollweg will carry up on them the brand of shame for the unparalleled ruin they have wrought and the misery into which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea." This is a comforting reflection for any decent, self-respecting German who has hitherto been proud of his country. It goes without saying that there must be an enormous percentage of the German public that did not want war and that has been longing to see it at an end. The unpleasant fact remains, however, that these will have to suffer for the guilty. Doubtless many of them will wish to become naturalised subjects of other countries. But who will want them? Who will trust them? Even the United States will hesitate now before giving them a home. Formerly Britain always accorded the warmest of welcomes to Germans; they went into the Homeland by the thousand and made themselves comfortable. Those who are guilty of the war and its attendant atrocities, and those who are not, will, it is to be feared, share pretty much the same fate, and the whole nation will henceforth be stamped as people whom nobody wants and with whom nobody will negotiate.

That Coat of Arms.

Observant people are noticing that some at present in the making to hide the German coat of arms which has been "decorating" the Deutsch Asiatische Bank so much to the disgust of the loyal citizens of Hongkong. But the clipping is rather a large order, for the obnoxious emblem appears in stone over the main doorway and, in iron, across the lower part of each of the many windows. The tenants of the floor above the bank have very commendably decided to place a neat wooden cover over each representation of the Prussian crown that appears on their own windows. This they are perfectly at liberty to do, but unfortunately they have no power to deal with the eyesore apart from where it appears on their own premises. It might be as well if the Government or the liquidators would take the hint and decide to become responsible for the removal or the covering up of the remaining eagles. We have quite enough to remind us of the Germans without being obliged to have this memento foisted on us.

A Popular Actress.

It will be seen from our issue of yesterday that Miss Billie Burke, formerly one of the theatre-going Londoners' many idols has accepted an American cinematograph company's engagement for five weeks' work. The popular actress will receive \$8,000 for this—a fact which seems to show that there is still money in the moving picture line; at any rate for some people. Miss Billie Burke is but one of a hundred or more well-known or tolerably well-known artists who have played to the camera instead of to an appreciative house, and some of these have found the business so lucrative that they have never gone back to the stage. It will be interesting to see what success Miss Burke meets with when deprived of the stimulus of an uproariously appreciative house. Many artists who have been lured by the high rate of payment to accept cinematograph engagements have found that they had, as it were, a new business to learn, and only the more gifted of them succeeded in preserving their charm to the full when they found themselves limited to gesture and facial expression. This, at any rate, has been the case with British and American actors and actresses.

Facing the Camera.

Continental artists, especially the French and Italians, are said to have had less difficulty in this direction; which one can well believe. To begin with, no Anglo-Saxon can ever hope to approach the southern Continentals where expression and gesture are concerned. Thus while Max Linder or the ever adorable "Willis" were likely to be a success from the beginning, a cinematograph work—habit of gesture being second nature—the heavier British and American type could only achieve success slowly, or else was marked down for failure, because depriving it of its voice meant robbing it of nine-tenths of its stock in trade. And this reminds us also that neither British nor American companies, save in very rare cases, have yet succeeded in coming within many streets of the Continental firms where the output of first-class films is concerned. It looks as though the former would have to engage an increasingly large number of Continental artists if they want to satisfy the European public as a whole. Almost invariably the British artist proves heavy and uninteresting when shown on the screen, while the American is either atrociously vulgar or else merely—and wearisomely—silly. Perhaps this is one of the departments of life that Fate will be good enough to overhaul for us when the war is over. There's grand accommodation, as the Scotsman observed.

Greeks in Macedonia.

Athens, July 14. According to the official tables the number of Greek refugees coming from Asia Minor, Thrace, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and installed in Macedonia, except those installed in the ancient isles of Greece, amounts to 107,922, whose abandoned personal property is estimated to be of the value of 358,553,840 francs.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SOUL'S DARK COTTAGE, BATTERED AND DECAYED, LETS IN NEW LIGHT THROUGH CRACKS THAT TIME HAS MADE.—Waller

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 361 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 341 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Novara to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3.00 p.m. per s.s. Sinkiang.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$972, buyers.
China Fines.—\$162, buyers.
Douglas's.—\$67, sellers.
(Combined \$148 s.
Preferred.—50 1/2.
Deferred.—92 s.
China Sugars.—\$128, buyers.
Luzons.—\$381, sellers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$75, nom.
Ewos.—\$1,177, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$8, sales.
H. K. Ropes.—\$29, sellers.
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai—Tls. 102, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9 3/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 45th anniversary of the repulse of the Germans at Verdun.

The Opium Haul.

The two Chinese boatwomen charged by Revenue Officer Wilken in connection with 650 taels of opium, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, at the Police Court, this morning.

St. John's Ambulance Association.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Hon. Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, acknowledges with thanks, receipt of Fifty Dollars contributed by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak to the Association's "War Fund for the Wounded."

Lease Renewed.

We are informed that the present lessees of the Victoria Theatre have entered into an arrangement with the owners whereby the lease of the theatre is renewed for a further three years. We are glad to note that the Victoria will still continue under the very able management of Mr. J. Blake.

Alleged Assault.

It was alleged in the Police Court, this morning, that a Chinese in the Kowloon Market on the hand of Mrs. Filos Latorena of 45, Haiphong Road, whilst she was purchasing bananas from him, it was alleged that he snatched the fruit from her hands when she was bargaining, and a knife the man was holding out the woman. The case was remanded.

REMANDED.

Alleged Armed Robbery.

Three men have been remanded in regard to an alleged armed robbery at 8, Lung Wan Street, first floor. It is supposed the men got into the house by climbing a water pipe; they threatened to stab a woman, but the cries of a girl awoke the inmates of another floor who blew police whistles. The men then made off, but one man was arrested by a lunko. Later the others were arrested, and it was alleged, daggers were found on them.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE NEAR EAST AGAIN.

A Batch of Bad News for Germany.

There is not much to encourage Germany to take a hopeful view of things in the batch of wires received last night and this morning. An enemy hydroplane is stranded on Danish territory; there is serious shortage of coal in Turkey, and the British have added to the hopelessness of the supply situation there by sinking two more transports in the Sea of Marmora; the Russians are holding up the German offensive between the Vilia and the Niemen; the Germans are fruitlessly striving to stop the French offensive in the Vosges; the French have spoiled the look of one of the Belgian railways; the Germans are so badly off for equipment that they are stripping their own dead—a ghastly sort of occupation in which, one feels, they would be perfectly at home—and Zeebrugge has been bombarded by British warships. Quite a fair list in its way, this. Needless to say the German account of the Zeebrugge bombardment does not tally with the report from Flushing. If we are to believe an airy Berlin communique, forty war vessels "appeared" off Zeebrugge, but "disappeared" in face of the German coast artillery—a thing that a British fleet would be sure to do. We prefer to believe the other story, which represents the German batteries as silenced.

The Balkans, etc.

One of the funniest things we have struck lately is the German remark that "the Italo-Turkish rupture will produce a change in Italo-German relations, especially as any Italian attack on the Dardanelles will be an attack on German soldiers." The feeble pomposity of such an utterance is almost pathetic. As though Italy cared two straws whether she offends or pleases the almighty Prussians! The truth is that Germany has been used for so many years to being listened to by the secondary Powers that she cannot lose the habit of thinking that her words and hints and threats count. Any declaration that she may have to make with regard to Italy—or Rumania—will, we feel sure, be received with equanimity. The day has gone by when she can terrorise, and the wonder is that even her own dull wits do not grasp that fact. But probably they do. There seems no doubt as to the satisfaction among the Balkan peoples as a whole at Italy's decision. Greece, in her war enthusiasm, scarcely needed this last little filip, as is shown by a later wire. According to this, some Greek politicians who have arrived in England speak of their country as "calling for war." Surely Germany will have enough enemies to satisfy even her after a while.

America and the Situation.

America must be finding that her press is getting the bit between its teeth. It continues to denounce the sinking of the Arabic and says, with a candour that the Government must find a little disturbing, that to reason with Germany is merely to parley with a murderer. Nevertheless we note that the parley continues, and Mr. Lansing has cabled to the Ambassador in Berlin asking him if Germany has an official report of the Arabic incident—but not instructing him to ask for a report! This will hardly please the newspapers. One of these latter—the New York World—suggests what is feasible enough: that one of the German-American schemes was to flood the Danish market with supplies so that Denmark would be glad to dispose of these at any price. At least there is enough in the suggestion to show how ready the hyphenated Americans have been to ignore the neutrality of their adopted country.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

After sending report on Saturday the following letter was received which speaks for itself, it will be seen that the writer was a member of the Hongkong Police. Now, surely the smokers who enjoy the weed will help along the good cause.

GEO. J. B. SAYER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
France 20th July 1915.
From Gunner C. M. Wilkes.
21st Siege Battery R.G.A.
Br. Expeditionary Force.
Geo. J. B. Sayer, Esq.
Hongkong.

Dear Sir, May I approach you with reference to the gifts of tobacco which the Colony is so generous in regularly sending to the British lads, serving their Empire, fighting.

My battery the 21st Siege R.G.A. which has been but here quite a long time is comprised of a very good percentage of boys who had already either served in Hongkong prior to the war or are like myself serving for the occasion who have resided in the Colony or other "inter ports." Four out of our eight sergeants have Hongkong service to their credit.

Individually I can manage to get what is necessary in the line of a smoke but on behalf of the "troop" (battery) may I ask you to be so good as to add us to your list.

Our particular branch of the service has no County to see to our welfare and our supply through the Regimental Authorities is very limited. On an average a packet of ten cigarettes per man per week.

Trusting to someday again returning to Hongkong to take up my duties—that is when this war is seen through. I must close.

Thanking you in anticipation.
Yours faithfully,
GEO. J. B. SAYER.
L.S. 88 H.K. Police.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Ministry of Justice.
Peking, Aug. 12.
Owing to the rehearing of the Nanking 8 per cent. Bond case and the summary execution of the Magistrate of Jung Hsien, Kuangai, against the judgment of the Kueilin Court of Justice, the relatives of Wang Hsun, ex-Financial Commissioner of Kuangai, have petitioned the censorate that the death sentence passed by the Local Court of Justice upon this official is unfair and unjust. The officials of the Ministry of Justice are bitterly against this practice lest it will be followed in other cities to the great disadvantage of the judicial independence of China. Mr. Chang Chang-hsiang, Minister of Justice, intends to resign his post as he finds it very hard to protect the name of the Court of Justice and the independence of the judiciary of the Republic. There is increased contention and discord between the Judiciary and Administration and the tension will be increased if the Censors interfere with Wang Hsun's case.

It is interesting to note that Wang Hsun belongs to the so-called "Kuangtung Clique" and he was recommended by Mr. Chang Hu to the post of the Financial Commissioner of Kuangai over a year ago. The Proposed China-American Steamship Company.
Mr. Chang Chen-hsun and several other Chinese merchants who went to the United States for the promotion of China-American commerce and industry will be expected in Peking shortly to report to the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture the formation of a China-American Bank and a China-American Steamship Company from Shanghai to the U.S.A. The Chinese promoters of these new concerns are chiefly wealthy Chinese merchants from the Straits Settlements and the United States.

Chinese Education.
The Ministry of Education has issued an order to all schools

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 25, 1914.

The Overseas Volunteers.
Mr. Harcourt has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Islington to render advice and assistance to the Committee of the Dominion contingents. The members are—Viscount Bryce, Lord Denman, Sir Edward Ward, Sir Owen Phillips, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Murray and Mr. Richard Barbidge.

Gold Influx.
To-day's gold influx into the Bank of England is \$2,065,000.

The French Position.
An official communique issued in Paris says it has been decided to withdraw the French troops from Douon and Saales, as these points are no longer important, seeing that the French occupy a fortified line beginning at Nancy.

Earl of Leven Wounded.
The Press Bureau announces that the Earl of Leven was dangerously wounded on August 22. (The Earl of Leven and Melville is a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys.)

The Island Empires.
The Times, in welcoming the advent of Japan as a combatant, in honourable fulfilment of Treaty obligations, says this will form one more tie uniting the two island Empires in a common purpose in Eastern Asia.

At Grips.
The French Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphs to-day that contact has been established between the opposing forces all along the line, at present without advantage to either side.

Russian Progress.
The Russians have occupied Arye, twenty-five miles west of Lyck, in the district of Gumbinnen, Eastern Prussia.

Servian Invasion of Hungary Imminent.

The Servians have cleared the country around Lczaniz, Leshniz and Schabatz. Servian cavalry defeated an Austrian column, capturing four Howitzer and ten field guns. A French official despatch, evidently referring to this engagement, says that the Austrian forces, while attempting a counter-offensive movement towards Schabatz, were repulsed. The Servians are now ready to cross the river Save and invade Hungary.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons 242
" 2	...	238
" 3	...	214
" 4	...	243
" 5	...	211
" 6	...	221
" 7	...	235
" 8	...	229
" 9	...	225
" 10	...	225
" 11	...	215
" 12	...	240
" 13	...	232
" 14	...	214
" 15	...	204
" 16	...	214
" 17	...	216
" 18	...	215
" 19	...	213
" 20	...	208
" 21	...	213
" 22	...	203
" 23	...	214
" 24	...	208
Total to 24th inst.		5,294
Daily average		220.59

throughout the Republic dealing with the necessity of pupils learning the past history of China, especially the period after the opening of the five ports to foreign commerce. Also the various causes which led to the present pitiable and deplorable condition of affairs in this Country, so as to rouse a patriotic feeling in the rising generation. No anti-foreign languages will be inserted in the books.

THE SHANGHAI SHOOT-
ING TRAGEDY.

A Terrible Story.

Proceedings in connection with the Wayside shooting tragedy were continued at H. M. Police Court on August 19, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate. The charges against the accused, John Macfarlane, aged 31, senior warder at the Municipal Gaol, are: That he did feloniously and wilfully kill and murder his wife Isabella Anderson Macfarlane, aged 31, by shooting at her with a shot gun at 4.45 p.m. on the 18th instant; and that he did feloniously attempt to murder Elizabeth Peden, by shooting at her twice with a shot gun at the same time and place.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. P. Ellis for the defence.

P. C. Donald Forbes, stationed at Wayside, gave evidence. He arranged to meet Macfarlane at the Palace Hotel (Gardens), remaining there until 4 in the afternoon. They had drinks—accused about eight whiskies and ginger ale—and sandwiches, and then drove away in Mr. Noble's carriage. They had unloaded their guns when they reached the Gardens. Macfarlane got down at Kwenming Road. He was "pretty drunk," but he walked straight, and he had talked "all right." Witness went on in the carriage to Wayside station.

The witness was not cross-examined.

The house-boy employed by the accused was next called and gave evidence that his master returned home at 4.45 on Monday afternoon. He entered the house by the back door, and gave to the dog a pigeon which he was carrying. The dog carried the pigeon to the kennel, and accused ordered witness to go and get it back. As witness stooped down to pick up the pigeon, accused struck him twice with a gun. Witness became afraid and ran away, jumping through one of the front windows. If witness had gone down the passage he might have been shot, because accused pointed the gun towards him. When witness left the house Mrs. Macfarlane was upstairs.

Has your master ever pointed a gun at you before?

No.

His Worship—Where did you go after having jumped through the window?

I heard two shots, and then ran to the Police station.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peden, of 15 Macgregor Road, was the next witness. She stated that on Monday afternoon she visited Mrs. Macfarlane at 31 Kwenming Road. Witness, and Mrs. Macfarlane and her daughter had tea on the verandah, and towards five o'clock the girl, who had gone out of the room, came back and announced that Mac, or daddy, had come home. Mrs. Macfarlane went downstairs to give him his tea. After a short interval, witness heard a shot—there had been no sound of conversation—and the shot was followed by a second one a minute later. Witness and Mrs. Macfarlane were upstairs with the baby in the front bedroom. After the second shot had been fired, witness lifted the baby from the bed, took Mary by the arm, and stood at the door of the front bedroom. Mr. Macfarlane came upstairs. Witness shouted: "What is the matter?" He replied: "The old woman's dead! She's dead!" and presented the gun at her. Witness said: "Don't shoot, Mac."

Witness continued:

I saw he intended to shoot, and I rushed towards the other door of the bedroom, and here I saw the gun presented at me, though I did not see Mr. Macfarlane. I rushed into the small bedroom. I don't know how many times I rushed backward and forward between the two doors. He met me a time. I had the child in my arms. Then I saw Mr. Macfarlane in the front bedroom, and I then rushed out of the small room and down stairs. Before I had gone many steps I was shot at. I don't know where the shot went. I continued on, and was shot at again about half-way down the stairs, and I was struck on the right knee, and

in the left leg. Some of the shots went through my dress. I then ran out of the house.

G. W. Gilbert, of the Criminal Investigation Department, S.M.P., produced photographs of the residence, and of the body of the deceased.

Mary Ann Neve, aged 14, said she saw her father arrive home on Monday afternoon, carrying a gun. Her mother went downstairs and soon afterwards witness heard two bangs. Looking over the banisters witness saw her father coming upstairs. He shot at her, when he was about half-way up the stairs. Something went close to witness's ear. Witness ran into the front room to Mrs. Peden, and afterwards downstairs and into a neighbour's house.

Do you remember going to Mrs. Peden's house one day in June?

Yes.

Why did you go?

Because he was always threatening mother.

Had Macfarlane said anything on that occasion which you remember?

He told mother to put her head down and he would chop it off.

Mrs. Alice Maregreen, of 29 Kwenming Road, was next called. She stated that she saw the accused arrive home on Monday afternoon and saw, from the way he walked, that he was under the influence of drink. Soon after he had entered his house shots were fired, two at an interval of a few seconds, and the little girl then ran out crying "My poor mother! My poor mother!"

Witness called her inside her house, and then blew a police whistle. Macfarlane came out at the front door, carrying a gun. He looked up at witness, who was so scared that she ran from the verandah.

The Court adjourned.

On resuming, evidence was given by Mr. J. E. Murray, who visited the house and examined the body shortly after five o'clock on Monday. He described the nature of the injuries, which were extensive, to the face and head. There were marks which showed that the gun had not been fired at close range. Death must have been instantaneous.

Mr. Ellis—Did you see the accused any time that day?

Witness—I did, at Wayside police station, about six o'clock in the evening.

How did you find him?

He was sitting down, with his head in his hands, and when I went in he got up and recognised me, mentioning my name.

Did you find him sober?

No. He was under the influence of alcohol.

Considerably so?

I should say considerably so.

His Worship—Can you say whether the gun was fired from in front?

Witness—Not directly in front; apparently from the left front.

His Worship—Can you tell us how close the gun must have been?

Witness—I would not like to say definitely. It was not point blank. From the fact that there were two little marks below the wound, I should think that some of the pellets had begun to spread slightly.

His Worship—Did the accused say anything to you about having any injuries?

Witness—He mentioned none.

S.P.C. 445 gave evidence that he was near the house and heard shots fired. Upon finding where the sound came from, witness went to the house No. 31 Kwenming Road and saw the accused loading a gun. Witness ran to the police station and reported the matter.

Duncan Mackenzie, senior warder at the Municipal Gaol, stated he was called to Kwenming Road and on arriving saw Macfarlane walking in the direction of Mairhead Road, carrying a gun. Witness ran on towards him, and shouted. Macfarlane stopped, and looked round, and when witness got up to him he was extracting a live cartridge from the left barrel of the gun. He threw the cartridge on the road. Witness took the gun from him, and extracted a live cartridge from the right barrel. Macfarlane said: "I have shot the poor wife." "Come with me to the house," witness answered, and accused accompanied him there.

(Continued on Extra.)

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN
GOLD MINING COMPANY,
LTD.Manager's Report for Four
Weeks Ending July 17, 1915.

Gentlemen,—I herewith beg to hand you my report on your mining and milling operations for four weeks ending July 17, 1915.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay returns shows a total of 444 ft. made up of 85 ft. sinking, 235 ft. driving, and 144 ft. cross-cutting, as against a total of 445 ft. for the previous four weeks.

Bt. Koman Mine.

940 ft. Level.—The main cross-cut east has been extended 32 ft. bringing total to 210 ft. At 203 ft. from shaft a lode 60 ins. wide was passed through giving 7 dwts. per ton. The position of this does not correspond with anything on the upper level. Driving to the north and south will be started at once.

840 ft. Level Drive North.—To this has been added 20 ft. making total 108 ft. The lode 54 ins. wide gives 5 dwts.

The south drive has been extended 11 ft. making total 130 ft. and shows no improvement.

740 ft. Level.—The south drive has been advanced 10 ft. bringing total to 273 ft. The lode 48 ins. wide is worth 6 dwts. per ton.

Drive on footwall branch has been driven 16 ft. making total 27 ft. Lode 50 ins. wide worth 1 1/2 dwts.

640 ft. Level.—The drive north has been taken 13 ft. making a total 381 ft.

On the 85 ft. lode 15 ft. has been driven bringing total to 255 ft. Lode 48 ins. wide worth 2 1/2 dwts.

Cross-cutting for Slope-filling.—87 ft.

Slopes.—Above the 740 ft. level, two slopes, lode 97 ins. wide worth 6 dwts.

Above the 640 ft. level, two slopes, lode 112 ins. wide worth 5 1/2 dwts.

Above the 540 ft. level, two slopes, lode 98 ins. wide worth 7 1/2 dwts.

Anderson Mine.

The main shaft below the 480 ft. has been sunk 6 ft. making total 17 ft. Heavy bearing timbers have been put in to carry pump.

480 ft. Level.—The north drive has been driven 18 ft. bringing total to 150 ft. Lode 48 ins. wide assays 4 dwts.

The south drive has been advanced 16 ft. making total 133 ft. Lode 39 ins. wide gives 4 dwts.

380 ft. Level.—The north drive has been extended 20 ft. making a total of 562 ft. The lode 51 ins. wide gives 3 1/2 dwts.

The No. 1 Winze has been sunk 23 ft. and has holed to the 480 ft. level opening up a useful block of stopping ground.

260 ft. Level.—The north drive has been driven 35 ft. bringing total to 965 ft.

The No. 2 Winze has been sunk 35 ft. making total depth 100 ft. This has reached the required depth and has been stopped.

160 ft. Level.—The north drive on the east lode has been driven 16 ft. making total length of drive 363 ft. The lode 44 ins. wide assays 4 dwts.

Cross-cutting for Slope-filling.—25 ft.

Slopes.—Above the 360 ft. level, one slope, lode 28 ins. wide worth 5 dwts.

Above the 160 ft. level, two slopes, lode 83 ins. wide worth 8 1/2 dwts.

In Bt. Jellis hill the drive has been extended 39 ft. on a lode 18 ins. wide worth 8 1/2 dwts.

General.—The whole of the eight berdan pan frames have been taken down and new ones put in.

The tunnel leading to and underneath the back of the mill is being re-timbered.

Milling sheet for four weeks ending July 17, 1915.

Bukit Koman.

40 stamps ran 23.5 days. Lost time 4.7 days, due to loss of power 2 1/4 days, break down in water pipe 1 day, balance repairs and clean up.

Stones Crushed:—

Bukit Koman ... 1,440 tons.

Anderson ... 774 "

Junction ... 80 "

Bukit Jellis ... 10 "

2,304 tons.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our

By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, &C., &C.,

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WELSH MINERS.

Mr. RUNCIMAN'S AWARD.

(Renter's Service To The "Telegraph")

London, Received, August 25.

Mr. Runciman's award which was mentioned in a Renter telegram on the 10th, accelerates arbitration proceedings and adjusts various points in the provisional agreement, regarding the increase of wages, bonuses, etc., but certain proposals of the men cannot at present be conceded in view of existing conditions and the abnormal demand for coal.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

The One Great

Remedy for Sciatica

Why suffer? Why endure the tortures, the agonies, the sharp, thrusting, stabbing, shooting pains of Sciatica?

Why not apply the Magic balm that will banish the pain and give you quick relief from suffering?

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the best and truest friend of Sciatica sufferers. Countless thousands have tried it, some trusting; confidently, some sceptically. But when the relief came, when the pain vanished, THEN all alike exclaimed, as YOU will do, "This is the one great remedy for Sciatica."

Get a bottle NOW. Pour a little in your hand. Rub it in where the pain is. Note the results.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

THE Steamship
"CHINA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board August 25th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Sept. 1st at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown August 28th, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 7th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORION,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE

THE Steamship
"DUNERA,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 26th instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

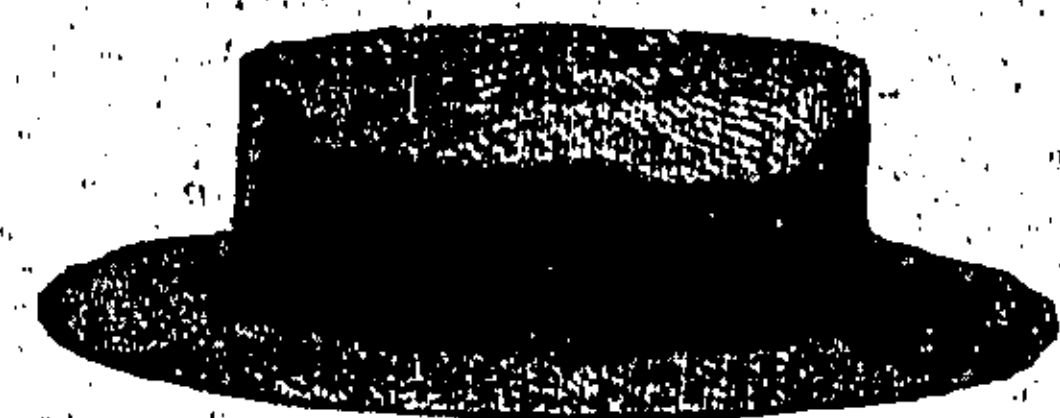
Consignees of Cargo from Singapore & Penang are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915.

HENRY HEATH
STRAW HATSIN
LATEST SHAPES

LOCAL AGENTS

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF THE "FAMOUS

"SAXONE"

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SMARTEST AND BEST IN
BRITISH FOOTWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

ALL KINDS OF
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS, ETC.EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE
Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2472 THE KILTIES KOURSHIP
THREE BLIND MICEFAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF
MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper)
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Pipe-Major Ross... H. M. Scots Guards.

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HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
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OF STOUTIS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

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Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road, YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
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CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.**THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	31st Aug.	4th Sept.
TAIYUAN	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on Thursday, the 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be des-
patched for S'pore, Penang & Calcutta on Saturday, the 28th Aug.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1915.

Agents.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST:

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 26th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai-shan. Tons 2006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN**
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
RE.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salsam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 5.30 a.m. Return time takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SHAN**.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
Electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
(HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Plate Flies

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 21,000 Aisuta Maru Capt. T. Sato T. 16,000	THURS. 26th Aug. at noon. THURS. 9th Sept. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	TUES. 7th Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES. 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyoda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000	TUES. 14th Sept. at 4 p.m. FRI. 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 10,000	FRIDAY, 13rd Sept.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura T. 8,000	MONDAY, 16th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 26th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Terakura T. 16,000	SATUR., 28th Aug. at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN., 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 17th Aug.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.—
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" " " Montreal \$60.3.0To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.
" " " 1st Return \$37.10/—To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
" 1st Return \$72. " 1st Return \$73.16/—To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " \$ 90. " 2nd " \$ 85.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Ball.
SHANGHAI.....	Sinkiang	26th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	29th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

S.S. MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chin-hua," "Taming,"
and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong 25th August, 1915.

SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.**Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on arrival	For	Will leave on or about
Tikinkx	JAPAN	29th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
Tikinkx	JAPAN	4th Sept.	JAVA	6th Sept.
Tikinkx	JAVA	5th Sept.	SHAI	12th Sept.
Tikinkx	JAVA	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
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For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....\$80. " " \$96.10.
" " " San Francisco 245. " " \$38.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc. **ROUND THE WORLD** Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,
PANAMA, CALIFORNIA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 15,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	—	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "
Empire	13th Sept.	6th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 27th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 31st Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Steamers in Collision.
A Lloyd's telegram from Barry
Island says that the British
steamer Lowther Range, Man-
chester for Montreal, has arrived
in Barry Dock with bows damag-
ed, and reports having been in
collision with and sunk the Bri-
tish steamer Polish Prince, bound
from New York to Matanzas.
One man was drowned belonging
to the Polish Prince. The re-
mainder of the crew were on
board the Lowther Range.

Coal Shipments.

According to an U. S. Consular
report, coal shipments from Great
Britain to Chile are now entirely
out of, while shippers of coal
from Australia have to pay an in-
demnity to the naval commis-
sioners, amounting to \$24,000 per
cargo exported, as a guarantee
that the coal will be delivered to
the person for whom it is intended.
The amount is forfeited unless the
naval commissioners in Australia
are satisfied that the cargo has
been delivered in accordance with
the particulars given at the point
of shipment in Australia. With
such restrictions as these, Aus-
tralian mine owners are not disposed
to export their coal if a satisfactory
market can be found for it at
home. The Chilean mine owners
are therefore doing all in their
power to secure as much trade as
possible. The last prices quoted
to the Chilean State railways, at
the opening of tenders for their
requirements for 1915, were as
follows: American coal, \$9.75
U. S. currency; Australian coal,
\$7.66 to \$8.03; Chilean coal,
\$6.75 to \$7.30. The present mar-
ket price for Australian coal is
\$7.30 to \$7.91 per long ton. There
is no market quotation on Eng-
lish coal, but it is reported to be
worth about \$18.25 per long ton.
These prices are f.o.b. Valparaiso
and vary according to port of de-
livery and quantity ordered. The
market prices for the correspond-
ing period of last year were as
follows: English (Cardiff), \$8.03
to \$8.52 per ton; English (Hart-
ley), \$7.66 to \$8.27; Australian
(best marks), \$7.56 to \$8.16.
Prices for coal delivered f.o.b. are
generally quoted at 1,016 kilos
(2,240 pounds) to the ton, while
those for delivery on shore are
quoted at 1,000 kilos (2,204.6
pounds) to the ton. The buyer
in Chile presents a receipt for
the cargo, from which invoices
are made out, and payment is
made by 90 days' sight draft on
London on the financial mail day
nearest to the receipt in Valpa-
raiso of an acknowledgment of
the coal. Owing to the distance
between Valparaiso and some of
the northern ports, consider-
able time often intervenes between
the final delivery of a cargo and
payment by draft in Valparaiso,
which means that considerable
credit is allowed to the purchaser.
This custom is upheld by the
Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce
and is one that cannot easily be
changed. The Chilean State
Railways pay for their coal in
Chilean gold, by draft on the
fiscal treasurer in Santiago or
Valparaiso, and sometimes by
sterling draft on London. On
the presentation of bills it is
necessary to deposit 10 per cent
of the total value of the coal on
which quotations are made, which
deposit must be handed in per-
sonally by the duly authorized
representative of the firm offering
coal. The amount is refunded
when the contract has been com-
pleted.Russo-Japanese Alliance
Movement.Petrograd, July 16. Comment-
ing on a recent article in the
official Japanese journal, the
Hochi, suggesting the advisability
of the postponement of a Russo-
Japanese Alliance till the end of
the war, the Hochi deems it pos-
sible that the unofficial Press shares
this view. It is evident that the
Japanese public are by no means
unanimous in their definition of
the problems and objects of the
Alliance, each political group
interpreting them in the manner
best adapted to serve its domestic
and foreign programme.—TimesOysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed,
Pickled, Haddocks, Kippers, &c.,
ALEXANDRA COFFEE

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs. 26th Aug. at 4 light
W'WEL, O'foe & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Fri. 27th Aug. at 4 light
S'PORE, P'ang & Calcutta	Kutsang	Fri. 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat. 28th Aug. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHAL, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Tues. 31st Aug. at 4 light
W'WEL & Tientsin	Chipshing	Tues. 31st Aug. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Sulsang	Sat. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.

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The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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TO SAIL

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TO

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PANAMA CANAL.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched
London & Hull	Kandahar	B. L. L.	24 Aug.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Sawa M.	N. Y. K.	24 Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27 Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28 Aug.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	P. & O.	28 Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10 Sept.
London	Bloemfontein	B. L. L.	22 Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24 Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Onima	P. M. Co.	31 Aug.
New York via Panama Canal	Shimosa	D. & Co.	31 Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7 Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7 Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10 Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	23 Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	30 Sept.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19 Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	28 Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14 Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24 Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Japan	Tyitajap	J.C.J. L.	24 Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24 Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Madawaaka	B. L. L.	25 Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26 Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	F. & O.	26 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	27 Aug.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	27 Aug.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30 Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Saloon	N. Y. K.	30 Aug.
Java	Maru	O.S.K.	4 Sept.
Java	Tiki	J.C.J. L.	1 Sept.
Java	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	6 Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Rgoon M.	N. Y. K.	6 Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11 Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12 Sept.
Shanghai	Tiipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

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For Genoa, London & Hull

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE due Yokohama on Wednesday, the 25th Aug. a.m. leaves Yokohama same day p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. s.s. MANOBUA will sail from Yokohama on Friday August 20, via Manila for Hongkong.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th August.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on the 23rd instant (Saturday), with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 28th instant at about 5 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. OHANGSHA left Zamboanga for Hongkong via Manila on the 24th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about the 31st instant.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.

The A. & O. Line s.s. OHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines on the 19th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 31st instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L. C. & N. s.s. LAIRANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 27th August.

The s.s. GLENVIEW is expected to arrive here from London on or about 28th August.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers
Siberia, Am. ss. 1833, H. Zeeder, 10th inst. — San Francisco, 18th July, Gen. — P. M. & Co.
Phraang, Br. ss. 1741, H. Flashman, 12th inst. — Hongkong, 11th inst. Gen. — Chinese.
Pinguey, Br. ss. 1434, 13th inst. — Singapore, 10th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Hangchow, Br. ss. 928, Cain, 14th inst. — Swatow, 13th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Chingchow, Br. ss. 1195, Jen Doyle, 16th inst. — Port Faneval, 13th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Fukuji Maru, Jap. ss. 2087, H. Chima, 16th inst. — Moji, 15th inst. Coal — M. B. K.
Agapenor, Br. ss. 2933, 18th inst. — Manila, 16th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Seiko Maru, Jap. ss. 1893, Noda, 18th inst. — Moji, 15th inst. Coal — J. M. & Co.
Nanyo Maru, Jap. ss. 1924, 19th inst. — Wakanatsu, 15th inst. Coal — M. B. K.
Hainchang, Ch. ss. 1800, 19th inst. — Tientsin, Gen. — C. M. S. N. Co.
Wingsang, Br. ss. 1517, T. H. Luchman, 18th inst. — Hongkong, 14th inst. Gen. — B. & S.
Ariemda, Dut. ss. 1312, F. Reeder, 19th inst. — Hankow, 15th inst. Ballast — A. P. & Co.
Halohing, Br. ss. 1267, J. S. Thomson, 22nd Aug. — Foochow, 19th Aug. Gen. — B. & S.
Hubei, Br. ss. 1205, Cole, 22nd Aug. — Swatow, 18th Aug. Rice & Gen. — B. & S.
Glenfalloch, Br. ss. 1434, McKensie, 23rd Aug. — Singapore, 17th Aug. Gen. — B. & S.
Tala, Norw. ss. 910, Hultsall, 23rd Aug. — Saigon, Rice & Mail — Thomson.
Foochow, Br. ss. 1320, Owen, 22nd Aug. — Newchwang, 18th Aug. Beans & Gen. — B. & S.
Kutsang, Br. ss. 3001, B. O. D. Bradley, Aug. — Moji, Coal — J. M. & Co.
Eiger, Norw. ss. 894, Elmsen, 23rd Aug. — Dalny, 16th Aug. Beans — T. and Co.
Fooching, Br. ss. 1423, Hay, 23rd Aug. — Kohuchang, 13th Aug. Rice — J. M. & Co.
Taigo Maru, Jap. ss. 2164, H. Batow, 23rd Aug. — Banjarmasin, 18th Aug. Gen. — J. M. L.
Nissho Maru, Jap. ss. 842, Y. Nakano, 24th Aug. — Bangkok, 12th Aug. Rice — D. & Co.
Hansi, Fr. ss. 739, Le Chevalier, 24th Aug. — Haiphong, 21st Aug. Gen. — A. P. Marty.
Dunera, Br. ss. 1403, A. Munro, 24th inst. — Calcutta, 7th inst. Gen. — D. S. & Co.
Dejo Maru, Jap. ss. 614, D. Imadsumi, 23rd inst. — Haiphong, 21st inst. Gen. — O.S.K.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

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MONTEAGLE

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Saturday 6th November.

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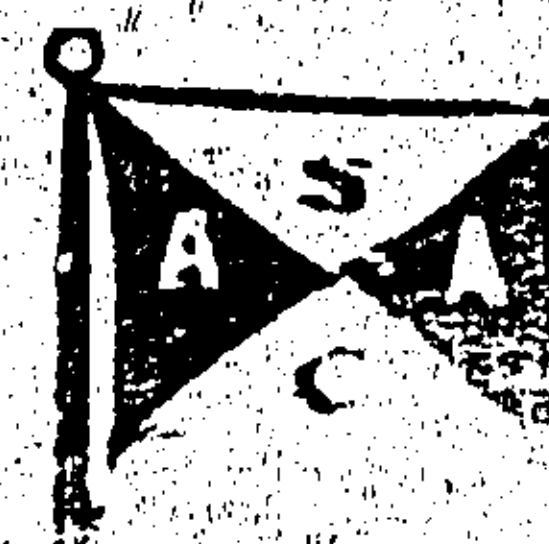
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th Aug. 1915.

General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK BEAMS	ENTRANCE DEPTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE	TYPE
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	270	14' 6" (14' 6" bottom)	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	270	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	270	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"
Plant Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	270	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"
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Construction Dock	270	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"	14' 6"
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Telephone No. 30, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.

RENTING "THE TOWER."

Further Proceedings in the Summary Court.

This afternoon in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, F. K. Tala, 4 Queen's Buildings, sued F. Ballock, Naval Yard, to recover the sum of \$53.41 due for rent of furnished premises known as "The Tower" Green's Buildings; electric light \$2.41, and \$1 for the scavengers. There was a counterclaim for \$75, including \$50 for alleged breach of contract, \$18 expenses in moving out of "The Tower" and the balance for various small repairs.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was unrepresented.

The plaintiff, still under cross-examination by the defendant, said that the bench he slept on in the top floor was of blackwood with cushions. He slept upon it, before the defendant and his family came. The reason why gas was not laid on was because he was informed by the Gas Company that the landlord might object. At no time had Sir Paul Chater, the landlord, forbidden him to sub-let the premises.

Defendant:—You had a number of dogs upon the roof?—Yes.

Where did you keep them?—Upon the roof of the tower.

Did you not keep the dogs under the balcony?—No; I did not.

Is it not a fact that you repeatedly met me and asked me when I was going to leave the premises?—I met you on June 25 and asked when you were going to move. You replied you were not bound to leave.

Was your reply a threat?—No; I went and told my solicitors about it.

The repairs mentioned in the counter-claim to a clock and musical box were carried out by the defendant whom the plaintiff thanked; but these and other repairs were done on the understanding that there was no reward.

Defendant said that he wanted to show his Lordship that the plaintiff was continually annoying him to make him leave the premises.

Mr. Haywood in the witness box, said that on June 2, there was an interview in his office, between the two parties, himself, and Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro. The defendant went into the question of the complaints dealt with in his cross-examination and after further conversation, it was agreed that, in consequence of the differences existing between the parties, the defendant should leave the premises at the end of June, that he should pay a reduced rental of \$40 for May, and \$50 for June, and that the plaintiff should be at liberty to take an inventory of his furniture and effects. This was a complete settlement of all disputes.

The items in the counter-claim were not then discussed, and the defendant promised witness that he would leave by the end of June.

Defendant:—We did not get along very well when I first came?—I really forget.

Do you want to forget Mr. Haywood?—I really forget. You counsel and were very rude; I know that.

Did you make any threat?—Except to issue a writ.

Did you not say you would issue a distress warrant, immediately, and a warrant against my son unless I made a settlement?—No; I threatened legal proceedings. That was all.

I am sorry to cross-examine you in this way, Mr. Haywood—I don't in the least mind.

The defendant asked his Lordship for a non-suit on the ground of admissions made by the plaintiff, but this was refused.

In the witness box, the defendant said he published an advertisement asking for rooms near the

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following telegram quoted below which was received from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. August 25, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha moving N. or N.N.E.

A Successful Chinese Law Student.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Lo Man-kam—son of Mr. Lo Cheung-shin, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson, Chairman of the Tung Wah Directors—has been recommended for distinction by the examining committee of the Law Society and has been awarded the Daniel Reardon Prize, and also the Clement's Inn Prize. We understand that Mr. Lo has returned to the Colony with a view to practising locally as a solicitor.

Naval Yard, and received a letter from plaintiff. As a result he called upon Mr. Tala and was taken through "The Tower" which defendant and his wife inspected. Plaintiff said his reason for renting the place was that he was going to India, and asked for six months rent in advance, \$300. Witness refused and said he would pay it as it became due monthly. They went into the premises believing that the plaintiff was leaving the next week. He stayed on and at the end of the first month, plaintiff, on that account, offered to make a reduction of \$10 for the month, again saying he would be leaving in a week or so. There was not enough room for himself, his family, and the plaintiff, and as a consequence, the children had to sleep in the dining room. When the second month's money became due, witness again complained that the plaintiff had not gone away, not that he objected to him for he behaved as a gentleman.

Witness told plaintiff that, unless he left and gave him quiet enjoyment of the premises, he would not pay any rent. He then began to move his effects out, taking a whole month to do so. He would go into the premises as he chose, with two Indians, turning the place topsy-turvy, and, by his behaviour, made witness so ill that he was in bed two weeks, under the doctor. Then every day he was about, the plaintiff would ask him when he was going to leave. In response to a letter from the plaintiff's solicitor, witness called and saw Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro with whom he discussed the matter.

Mr. D'Almada suggested that what the plaintiff wanted was possession of the premises. The defendant said he would consider it. On June 2 there was the interview spoken about by Mr. Haywood, but Mr. D'Almada was not present.

Mr. Haywood threatened to issue a distress warrant, and to issue a warrant against witness' son for using threats. There was no such agreement come to as outlined by Mr. Haywood. Witness had arranged to write, giving his consent had he thought fit, but he had no intention of doing so. He was of the opinion that, unless the plaintiff could live on the premises, he was determined that witness should not enjoy complete possession.

Mr. Haywood, cross-examined:—You said yesterday you were a solicitor of Ontario?—I am not appearing as such; I am appearing to defend my own case.

The statement made is untrue?—No, it is not. I am not practising here at all.

His Lordship:—Is it true or untrue? I have practised as a solicitor in Ontario.

Defendant said he left the premises because he was threatened with ejection by the plaintiff.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

TEE SHANGHAI SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

(Continued from page 5.)

At the foot of the stairs witness picked up an empty cartridge case and there were two more lying on the small landing. Macfarlane followed witness upstairs and down again, and when they entered the kitchen Macfarlane, stretching out his hand, said: "My poor wife—there she is, dead!" Witness and Warder Franklin kept accused under observation until Det. Sub. Inspector Cruickshank arrived.

What was Macfarlane's condition? He was drunk. When I saw him going along Kweming Road carrying the gun, he was staggering.

Senior Warder Franklin gave corroborative evidence. When he first spoke to the accused, asking him what was the matter, Macfarlane replied, "I've shot the missis." On saying this he handed his police whistle to witness. Having gone over nearly the whole of the house without finding anything disturbed, witness thought the commotion was due to a drunken freak on the part of Macfarlane, and he started to return to the goal and was thirty yards away from the house when Macfarlane called him back to the house.

Did Macfarlane say anything else while you were in the house? During the search, I said "where can the wife be?" Macfarlane then said: "I have shot my wife, and the kiddie."

Mr. Ellis:—Do you recollect the temperature on that day? Witness:—No sir; but it was a very sultry day.

Mr. Ellis:—A very trying day? Witness:—It was rather especially in the afternoon.

Det. Sub. Inspector Cruickshank, re-called, gave further details of what occurred at the time of the arrest. When witness told Macfarlane that he must go with him to the police station, accused replied: "Quite right. You have got to do your duty, I suppose."

After a while he added: "I suppose I'll have to swing for this," whereupon witness stopped him and advised him to be careful in what he said.

Had Mrs. Macfarlane spoken to you about her husband? Yes.

Do you know what terms they were on? I know that they were unhappy at times.

Mr. Ellis:—Do you happen to know what sort of a day the 16th was? Witness:—I do.

Mr. Ellis:—Did you feel it very much yourself? Was it not very hot, especially in the afternoon? Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Ellis:—He asked you if the children were all right. Did he speak like a man who was apparently devoted to his children? Witness:—He seemed to be very anxious about them.

Mr. Ellis:—His condition? Witness:—He was drunk.

Mr. Ellis:—May I suggest to you that he was very drunk? Witness:—Yes. I had to support him with my hand round his back when we were going down the street.

Prisoner was remanded, the Court adjourning until 10.30 on Friday morning.

The Court resumed on Friday morning at 10.30 when the proceedings in connection with the tragedy were completed before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate. The case for the prosecution was closed after Mr. R. O. Young, of the Public Works Department, had proved certain plans of the house in Kweming Road where the tragedy took place.

His Worship then observed that he had now to frame a charge against the accused, and he asked whether Macfarlane would require

HIS IMPERISHABLE BAYS.

France Honours the Author of her National Anthem.

Paris, July 14.—Paris to-day celebrated the French National Anthem by honouring the immortal author of the song her children are singing from one end of the front to the other.

The remains of Ronget de Lisle, the captain who, in 1792, wrote the song that was intended to help the French troops of the Revolution to throw out the Austrian and Prussian invaders, "The Marseillaise," were conveyed to the Hotel des Invalides and placed next to the tomb of Napoleon.

At ten o'clock President Poincare, accompanied by the whole of the Ministers, arrived at the Arc Triomphe, and as the coffin was placed on the guncarriage hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen uncovered their heads, while under the dome of the Arc Triomphe Marthe Cheval sang the National Anthem, accompanied by a choir of schoolchildren.

Nothing could be more imposing than the view presented during the singing of the Marseillaise, when at least 25 aeroplanes passed time and time again over the monument. Then the cortege, headed by President Poincare, M. Dubost, M. Deschanel, and all the Ministers, followed the gun carriage down the Champs Elysees across the Alexander Bridge, and were cheered to the echo by thousands of spectators massed behind the troops, which lined either side of the avenue leading up to the Hotel des Invalides.

time for consulting his counsel as to what course he should take.

Mr. Ellis replied that he did not require any time, having already had instructions from the accused as to what course he would pursue.

His Worship pointed out that no evidence had been given as to the nature of the wounds Mrs. Peden received.

Mr. Newman replied that the evidence had not been given because they were so slight.

His Worship:—You didn't call the doctor who attended her? Mr. Newman:—No. I did not think that was necessary. There was no penetration.

His Worship:—I should know that before I frame a charge. The witness said she did not know whether the shot was inside or not.

Mr. Newman:—Neither Mrs. Peden nor the doctor were able to say whether the shot had entered or not.

His Worship:—I assumed from what the witness said that there was actual penetration. If it was not so, the charge will have to be altered from "wounding" to "shooting at."

Mr. Newman added that he thought the evidence of Mrs. Peden that she had been hit was sufficient, and he did not go beyond that.

His Worship then framed and read over to the accused three charges: (1) that he did feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought kill and murder his wife; (2) that he did feloniously shoot at Elizabeth Peden with intent to murder; and (3) that he did feloniously shoot at Mary Ann Nevie with intent to murder.

Having been cautioned and asked whether he had anything to say, accused answered: "I reserve my defence. He was then formally committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court." —N.C.D. News.

H. K. C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Men's Handicap Doubles.

The following are further results of play in the first round of the Men's Handicap Doubles arranged by the Hongkong Cricket Club:—

H. Hancock and P. Leigh Bennett, owe 15-1, beat F. Sutton and E.A. Biden, owe 1/6, by 6-3, 9-7.

E. Abraham and W. H. Vives, owe 3/8, beat C. Thorne and P.P.J. Wedehouse, owe 2/6, by 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

B. F. Hall and A. Whitmarsh, owe 15, beat C. J. Hewitt and M. M. Maas, owe 15-3, by 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

L. N. Murphy and F. W. Cary, owe 15-3, beat Dr. Forsyth and Ccl. Crisp, owe 15, by 1-6, 6-1, 6-4.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) states:—

Parades. (Central Police Station 6 p.m.) Thursday, August 26th.—Recruits of Indian Co., under Sergt.-Major. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Portuguese Co., with Rifles.

Friday, August 27th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Chinese Co., with Rifles.

Police Reserve Band. The following, having joined for that purpose, are attached to the Band:—

A. J. M. Rodrigues, L. M. da Costa, F. A. Rosario, D. J. M. Fernandes, J. O. Rosario, C. H. Omond, P. J. M. Rodrigues, P. N. Sequeira, F. P. Sequeira, R. O. Gutierrez, S. F. Pina, J. D. Omond.

These will parade for Squad Drill under Crown-Sergt. C. M. S. Alves on Friday, August 27th, at 6 p.m.

Special Service Staff. Members of the Police Reserve willing to train for Special Service should apply in the first place in writing to the D. S. P. Applicants should have some expert knowledge of either or any of the following and kindred matters:—

Sketching, Photography, Languages, Shorthand, First Aid, Plan-making, Elementary Electricity and chemistry, etc.

THE BADGE OF INFAMY.

German Denunciation of the Kaiser's Crime.

Rotterdam, July 20.—The following manifesto has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League to its associates and to friends in Europe and America:—

"Let us look facts plainly in the face. No State coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail, and welcomed, in every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year. Everywhere the German flag was respected. Today it is the badge of infamy.

To their last hours the Kaiser, von Tirpitz, and Bethmann-Hollweg will carry upon them the brand of shame for the unparalleled ruin they have wrought and the misery into which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea. Fortified by these reasons, we earnestly appeal to every democratic Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian, and Wurtemberger to join hands with all who realise the unspeakable crime of unprovoked war, and to persevere in demanding the evacuation of Brabant, Flanders, and Luxembourg, and the cessation of bloody outrage in Alsace and Lorraine."

COTTON SUPPLIES TO THE ENEMY.

Suggested Purchase by the Allies.

Washington, July 13.—Much interest is evinced in Sir Henry Dalsiel's suggestion that we should make cotton contraband and buy the enemies' normal share of the American crop. It is felt in many quarters that this suggestion has distinct advantages from the American as well as the British point of view. Its adoption would present definite market facilities in handling the forthcoming crop, a task which, as things stand, is likely to be difficult. It would mellow the outstanding controversy regarding our blockade. So far the Germans have used the cotton planting and exporting interests with great effect in the campaign against it.

Other people might also be pleased. Sentimentalists who cannot see that the essence of international law, as of common law, is compromise between precedent and the exigencies of new facts would have one of their chief grievances removed. It is complained that by stopping suspected cotton shipments to neutral countries we are arbitrarily breaking the rule that only absolute contraband can be seized on suspicion. Were cotton contraband, the burden of proof would rest on the traders, and not on the British Admiralty, and the whole business of doubtful consignments to neutral countries ought to be susceptible of settlement by allowing neutral countries to import enough cotton for normal use and no more.

Another reason why a clear-cut settlement of the cotton controversy is desired is that the longer they are allowed to drag on, the more difficult they will render the President's course along the thorny path of neutrality. Unless something is done the chances are that by the next session of Congress German agents will have stirred up the cotton people and other injured interests to such an extent as to make highly probable a combination between them and the sentimentalists who, like Mr. Bryan, oppose the export of munitions of war—a combination which, if it is unlikely to succeed in its main object, would be embarrassing to the Democratic Party and deleterious to Anglo-American good feeling. That an equitable settlement of the cotton controversy would stop the German propaganda, or even American ratiocination regarding the blockade, is not, of course, probable, but, unless shrewd observers are wrong, it might well do more than any other measure that we could undertake without prejudicing the military value of the blockade. —Times.

THE BRITISH TASK.

Its Difficulty Viewed by A Frenchman.

Since the appeal in your columns to the French Press to go to England to see for itself the effort of Great Britain, there has been a welcome increase in the papers of English name and of articles explaining to the French some of the many mysteries of the English frame of mind, its methods of expression, and its means of action, says the Times Paris correspondent.

In the Temps of to-day's date, M. Joseph Gallier publishes the first of a series of articles in which he examines the three great difficulties against which we are still struggling in the attempt to organize the nation for war. The French and the British institutions which are called Democracy and Government are as the poles apart, and M. Gallier finds it necessary in examining the three characteristics of British life—a democratic country, a country without central administration, and an anti-military, but not anti-militarist, country—to explain to his French readers that, in spite of all the monarchical pomp of our public life, our democracy is of the freest possible sort, it is very jealous of its rights, and intends to be master of its fate.

The State has not authority over its citizens, but proceeds with them, and would never venture upon anything unless it felt certain of being supported. The State in Britain derives its whole strength from national sentiment, formed for the greater part by eulogy of tradition. These traditions, as far as they affect a foreign war, are an unshakable faith in the superiority of their invincible fleet and the conviction that the British Army, which in the past has always triumphed over its enemies, is to-day still capable of defending the Empire. Thus, on the eve of war, and even at the outset of the operations, the British democracy believed itself to be able to participate successfully in the common undertaking.

Discussing the lack of central administration, M. Gallier points out the difficulties it has caused in the adaptation of the country to the industrial needs of war and the preparation of a national register. Anti-military England at the outbreak of hostilities had no army in the sense of the word as used on the Continent; it had a depot army, and these are the three points which must be taken for comparison if the British effort is to be judged at its proper value. Everything (he concludes) in Britain, both materially and morally, was inadequate for a great Continental war. The creation of fresh armies, the disturbance of flourishing industries devoted solely to peaceful work, the organisation of a vast national war factory, the transformation of civilian feelings to military spirit: such is the British effort which I intend to examine. The task is not being accomplished without difficulty. It is hard to make an impression on the granite of British traditions. But the British, who know the strength of their determination and their tenacity, have no doubt but that they will triumph over anything which may be found on the road which leads to victory.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Acting Police Sergeant E. Bond charged two boat people with unlawfully making fast their boats to the s.s. Danera whilst under way in the harbour on the 24th inst. The first defendant was awarded one month's imprisonment with hard labour while the other was fined \$30.

Wm. Kam, master of steam launch Lee Yick, who was charged with unlawfully making fast his vessel to the s.s. Danera whilst under way in the harbour and with unlawfully failing to stop when called upon to do so by the police, was fined \$5 for the first offence and \$25 for the second.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday the 31st August, at noon for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The C. P. R. MONTAGUE arrived Yokohama on Wednesday, the 25th Aug. at 7.30 a.m. leaves Yokohama on Thursday, the 26th Aug. at 8 a.m. due to arrive Kobe on Friday, the 27th Aug. at 10 a.m.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of this date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce.—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 5s in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be an exact value for value.

NOTICE

Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.60
Sovereign \$11.20 nominal
Bar Silver ready to ship 27 7/8
forward ~~27 1/2~~

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:-

Chinese 20 cts. pieces	\$20 3/4
Chinese 10	\$20 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$20 1/2
Hongkong 10	\$20 3/4

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 Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
 For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
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TEL. 636

General Managers
Hongkong, 19th March 1890

Banana New	2,000
Banana Old	8,950

1. **SALES TAX** - 8.50

